

Deben Rural District Council.




Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR

1967



C.H. IMRIE,

T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29154972>

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Public Health Officers of the Authority - - - - -	2
General Review - - - - -	3
Statistics - - - - -	7
Notifiable Disease - - - - -	11
Tuberculosis - - - - -	13
Housing - - - - -	15
Water Sampling - - - - -	16
Meat Inspection - - - - -	17
The Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963 - - - - -	18
Inspection of Factories - - - - -	19
Rodent Control - - - - -	20
Summary of visits made by Public Health Inspectors - - - - -	21

---000--

DEBEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

C.H. IMRIE, T.D., M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A.F. WARRANDER, F.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

R.T.W. BEDFORD, C.R.S.I.

D.P. HALL, M.A.P.H.I.

F.E. ELLISTON, M.A.P.H.I.

---oOo---

The Chairman and Councillors,
Deben Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my twentyfirst Annual Report for your consideration.

Vital Statistics

The steady growth in population continued during 1967. The increase of 840 was more or less of the same order as that of previous years.

The Live Birth Rate, even when adjusted for comparison for other areas, falls well short of the national figure which is itself falling steadily.

The Still Birth Rate for the district is fractionally higher than the rate for England and Wales and is in line with the rates for previous years.

Deaths during 1967 totalled 412 with the sexes fairly evenly divided. This gives a rate which is well below the national figure and undoubtedly reflects the increasing expectation of life in the population and also the salubrious nature of the climate. Deaths of infants under 1 year with a total of 7 remained at about the same level as in previous years.

The causes of death are set out in the tables and conform to the general pattern of the past five years. The group of diseases of the heart and circulation show a proportional decrease over 1966, but the malignant diseases have increased slightly. Violence of one form or another, including accidents, rose to a total of 29 in 1967 - an increase of 10. The causes of death of infants under 1 year of age were, in the main, due to congenital defects.

Notifiable Diseases

A total of nearly 600 cases of non-tuberculous notifiable disease were reported in the district during the year. This is the highest figure for a number of years. The tables relating to these figures show the distribution of the cases according to type, date and area. It will be observed that measles accounts for 47 per cent of the notifications. This, as is usual, was spread over the spring months of the year and was fairly general over the district. It is hoped that this will be the last big outbreak of this complaint, as by the end of the year the immunisation of children against measles was starting.

Dysentery of the Sonne type was also prominent during the year. This infection carries little danger these days but has a high nuisance value when it becomes prevalent in a community and the control is always difficult and at times disappointing in results.

In 1967 there were three distinct outbreaks. In point of time the first outbreak centred around Bucklesham during February but by March this was practically eliminated. In April and May, however, rather gradually at first, but with increasing frequency, cases were found in Kesgrave and the surrounding parishes. I think there can be little doubt that the infection here was a result of transfers from Bucklesham. By the end of June most of this infection had been eliminated and there was a gap until the end of the year when in December cases appeared at Grundisburgh. This outbreak certainly had no relationship with the previous ones.

Appearances suggest that this type of Dysentery is becoming more prevalent, in this area at least. Whether this is a true increase or is due to a more efficient detection of cases is a moot point. In my opinion, our methods of searching out cases and the investigation of contacts is revealing cases which years ago would have passed unnoticed, but I also feel that the increasing use of communal feeding means that when a breakdown in food hygiene occurs, any food infection can spread more easily and rapidly.

One case of Anthrax was brought to light. A slaughterman in a Knackers Yard had a sore on his hand which did not respond to the usual treatment. Investigation proved the cause to be Anthrax. Enquiries at his place of work were inconclusive and the man recovered quickly with the appropriate treatment. This accidental infection underlines the need for vigilant supervision of this type of employment.

With regard to Tuberculosis it will be seen from the tables that during 1967 there was a decided fall in the number of cases on the register. The year started with a total of 137 and by the end of the period it stood at 114 giving a rate of 3 per 1000 population. This compares well with a rate of 6.2 per 1000 population ten years ago.

Immunisation

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following information concerning the immunisation of persons in the Deben district in 1967.

	Primary Course	Booster Dose or <u>Revaccination</u>
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis combined	317	192
Diphtheria/Tetanus "	2	318
Tetanus	59	114
Polio myelitis (salk vaccine)	12	15
Polio myelitis (sabin vaccine)	309	495
Smallpox	275	26

Water Supply

Although the main responsibility for the district water supply now lies with the Ipswich Corporation Water Undertaking, there are certain matters connected with water concerning which the Rural District Public Health Department still has an active interest and responsibility. One of these is the question of well water and its priority and suitability for all domestic purposes. Water from shallow wells is notoriously liable to pollution and the results of pollution can be serious. For a number of years we have been testing well waters for a certain type of pollution which can be dangerous to young children. This is nitrate which is normally absent from a good wholesome water, but if present in any appreciable amount in well water used for infant feeding can cause a form of cyanosis - a dangerous disease. It is, however, fairly innocuous for older persons.

By arrangement with the County Council we are informed of all expected confinements where the domestic water supply is not derived from the public mains and we sample the water and carry out a simple test for nitrate. If this is negative and the water contains no bacterial contamination no action is taken. If positive however, the family is advised about alternative sources of water for the infant. The following table indicates the results over the past 10 years:

	<u>Number of samples</u>	<u>Unsafe</u>	<u>% Unsafe</u>
1958	72	33	45.83
59	66	27	40.91
60	35	13	37.14
61	37	10	27.03
62	45	9	20.00
63	28	3	10.71
64	21	2	9.52
65	27	7	25.93
66	24	2	8.33
67	23	3	13.00

It will be seen that as the number of wells in use diminishes the number of samples also decreases. The percentage of unsafe samples, however, is falling even more rapidly and indicates that such wells as still remain in use have a more wholesome water than was prevalent earlier in the period.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the virtual absence of fluoride from the main water supply and the Council has urged the County Council as Local Health Authority to arrange for the deficiency to be made good. It is unfortunate that the County Council was unable to agree to this measure and it is to be hoped that they may at some future time give the matter more sympathetic consideration.

Sewage Disposal

Year by year the consumption of water per head of the population rises, and the cost increases. Equally costly however, is the business of getting rid of the water after it has served its purpose. This is especially so in a rural area where small village disposal schemes are the only practicable method. Deben now has schemes in operation in the parishes of Alderton, Kesgrave, Martlesham, Melton, Rushmore, Trinley St. Martin, Trinley St. Mary and Wickham Market.

These cover the more populous parishes and there are plans for extending these facilities to some of the smaller parishes. Work on the Grundisburgh scheme should be finished this year and on the Kirton scheme in 1969.

Dry Refuse

One of the problems which will demand a solution in the near future is the disposal of dry refuse. Every effort has been made to provide the district with a regular weekly collection of household refuse and this has become an established and recognised fact. Unfortunately, however, the disposal of the refuse has depended on the use of such pits as may at the time be available for reclamation. While this method was satisfactory when the amount of refuse was comparatively small and when pits were plentiful, the present situation is quite different as the supply of reclaimable pits is fast running out and the amount of refuse collected is increasing.

The solution to this problem is not easy to find, but found it must be in the near future as a matter of urgency.

Inspections and visits by Public Health Inspectors

There is no satisfactory alternative to personal visits and inspections by properly qualified inspectors. Not only does it mean that information is obtained first hand but, what is even more important, it affords an opportunity to the person whose premises are visited to discuss his problems and obtain advice and help in solving them.

It will be seen from the tables that the Public Health Inspectors carried out nearly 6000 visits and inspections during the year.

Infectious disease heads the list of subjects demanding visits. This was, of course, mainly in connection with Dysentery, each case of which received an average of 7 visits covering investigation and supervision until clear.

Among the more important inspections are those connected with the food trade and food handling. Clean food handling is the best safeguard against such infections as Dysentery, Food Poisoning and other intestinal diseases.

With the establishment in 1960 of a permanent site for the Suffolk Show on grounds at Bucklesham, this authority is faced annually with the task of ensuring that hygiene and sanitation on the show ground is maintained at an acceptable level.

The Chief Public Health Inspector assumes a personal responsibility in this matter and his staff maintain a friendly liaison with the organisers and stand holders.

A measure of their success is the absence of any reports of illness due to food-borne infections associated with the show over the years and also, after initial difficulties had been overcome, the absence of complaints about sanitation.

STATISTICS

GENERAL

Population (Registrar General's Estimate for mid. 1967.)	37,700
Area of District in acres	109,308
Density of population - persons per acre	0.344
Number of inhabited houses 31. 12. 67.	10,932
Average number of persons per house	3.449
Rateable Value of District	£949,097
Estimated product of Penny Rate 1967/68.	£3,610

VITAL STATISTICS

Summary covering five years

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Population	34,730	35,690	35,520	36,860	37,700
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.38	16.75	15.65	14.54	13.94
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.25	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.21
General Death Rate per 1,000 population	12.87	10.64	10.69	11.53	10.92
Infantile Death Rate (under 1 year) per 1,000 population	26.36	8.36	5.39	22.30	13.30

POPULATION

Registrar General's mid year estimates over 10 years:

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
31000	32730	33180	33620	34300	34730	35690	35520	36860	37700

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate:	223	271	494
Illegitimate:	20	12	32
			<u>526</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population.....13.95
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population with comparability factor.....14.91
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales.....17.2

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
16.96	15.79	16.33	16.29	17.23	16.38	16.75	15.65	14.54	13.95

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate:	2	5	7
Illegitimate:	-	1	1
			<u>8</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live births.....15.20
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births for
England and Wales.....14.8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population..... 0.21

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
0.30	0.27	0.27	0.14	0.14	0.25	0.11	0.19	0.16	0.21

DEATHS (all causes)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
200	212	412

DEATHS (all causes) Continued

Death Rate per 1,000 population.....	10.92
Death Rate per 1,000 population with comparability factor.....	8.84
Death Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales.....	11.2

Death Rate per 1,000 population for 10 years:

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
12.6	11.4	10.6	11.5	12.30	12.87	10.64	10.69	11.53	10.92

Deaths of infants under 1 year Number of Deaths over a period of 5 years

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Legitimate:	9 6	2 3	- 3	6 4	5 2
Illegitimate:	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -
Totals:	9 6	2 3	- 3	6 6	5 2

Infantile Death Rate 1967

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	13.30
All infants per 1,000 births England and Wales.....	13.3
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	14.17

Causes of Death in infants under 1 year

	1 - 7 days	lwk. - 1 month	1 - 6 months	over 6 months
Asphyxia	1	-	-	-
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	1	-
Congenital Heart Disease	-	1	-	-
Haemolytic Disease of new-born	1	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction	1	-	-	-
Multiple congenital abnormalities	-	1	-	-
Respiratory failure	1	-	-	-
Totals:	4	2	1	-

Causes of Death

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	1	4	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other	-	-	-	1
10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	3	2	5	10
11. Malignant neoplasm of lung & bronchus	14	2	16	18
12. Malignant neoplasm of breast	-	13	13	6
13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus	-	3	3	2
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	25	17	42	37
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	-	1	-
16. Diabetes	2	2	4	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	32	47	59
18. Coronary disease, angina	41	29	70	87
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	3	5
20. Other heart diseases	25	34	59	62
21. Other diseases of circulatory system	14	12	26	28
22. Influenza	-	1	1	1
23. Pneumonia	13	30	43	37
24. Bronchitis	4	-	4	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	2	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	3	5	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	4
31. Congenital malformations	3	1	4	2
32. Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	10	16	26	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7	5
34. All other accidents	7	8	15	12
35. Suicide	3	2	5	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1	2	-
	200	212	412	425

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Monthly notifications of Notifiable Diseases

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Measles	14	21	114	70	40	16	3	-	3	5	-	-	286
Dysentery	-	106	4	39	56	11	1	-	1	-	-	68	286
Scarlet Fever	-	4	3	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	16
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	6
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	16	132	121	112	102	27	9	-	6	6	-	68	599

Age Distribution

Disease	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25 & over	Unknown	Total
Measles	6	54	52	157	8	2	1	6	286
Dysentery	6	21	16	104	44	10	41	44	286
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	1	16
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	6
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Totals:	12	75	72	278	52	12	47	51	599

Distribution of Infectious Disease by Parishes

	Measles	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Food Poisoning	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
Bealings, Gt.	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Bealings, Lt.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Bucklesham	12	77	-	-	-	1	-	-	90
Burgh	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Butley	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Capel St. And.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Charsfield	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chillesford	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clopton	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Cretingham	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Culpho	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Foxhall	6	21	1	2	-	-	-	-	30
Grundisburgh	-	43	3	-	-	-	-	-	46
Hasketon	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kesgrave	125	68	5	-	-	-	-	-	198
Kirton	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Martlesham	12	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	21
Melton	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Monevden	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nacton	5	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	12
Newbourne	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Otley	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Playford	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Purdis Farn	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Rushmere	40	23	5	-	-	1	-	-	69
Shottisham	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Swilland	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Trimley	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Tuddenham	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ufford	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waldringfield	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wickham Market	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Witnesham	15	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	19
Totals:	286	286	16	2	1	6	1	1	599

Notifiable Disease - Tuberculosis

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number on Register at January 1st, 1967.	42	52	15	28	137
Number notified during the year.	2	1	2	-	5
Number restored to register after removal in a previous period.	-	-	-	-	-
Number other than by notification.	-	-	-	-	-
Number removed from register during the year.	9	14	1	4	28
Number remaining on 31st December, 1967.	35	39	16	24	114

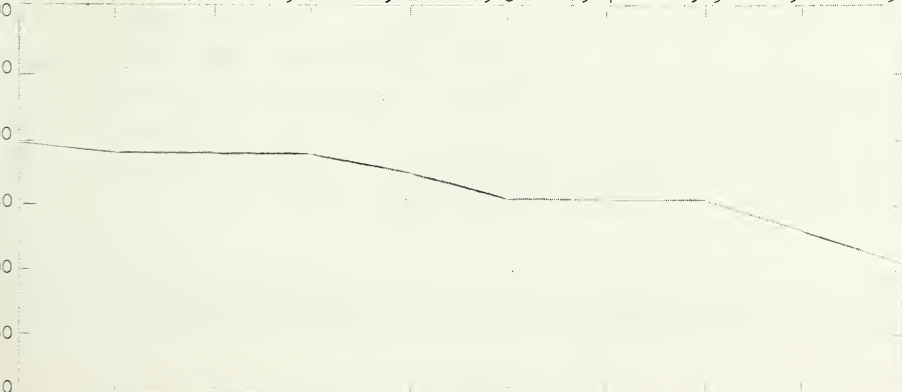
Analyses of Cases added to Register

<u>Respiratory</u>	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	over 65	Unknown	Total
Male:	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Female:	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3

<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	over 65	Unknown	Total
Male:	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Female:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2

Registered cases over ten year period

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Tuberculosis (continued)
Occupation of cases added to Register

	<u>Primary Notifications</u>
Housewife	1
Farmer	1
Farm Worker	1
Company Executive	1
Unknown	1
	<u>5</u>

Analysis of Removals from the Register

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recovered	7	17	24
Left District	2	-	2
Died - other causes	1	1	2
	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>28</u>

Deaths and Death Rates from Tuberculosis and Cancer
(England and Wales)

The provisional numbers of deaths and death rates per million population for England and Wales during the year 1967 are as follows:

	<u>Number</u>			<u>Rate</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1,322	475	1,797	56	19	37
Other Tuberculosis	112	132	244	5	5	5
Cancer of lung and bronchus	23,546	4,704	28,250	999	189	584
Other cancer	36,075	45,730	81,805	1,531	1,842	1,691

Note:

The four deaths from respiratory Tuberculosis listed on page 10 were not cases on the District Register.

HOUSING

Statistics for 1967

Private buildings completed during 1967	140
Number of new houses completed by L.A. during the year	37
Total of post war Council Houses completed to 31.12.67.	1,113
Number of properties improved by Improvement Grants: Discretionary:	2
Standard:	85
Number on Waiting List for Council Houses at 31.12.67. (This does not include 69 who were requested to reapply)	144

Housing Repairs

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	17
---	----

Demolition

Number of demolition orders secured	28
Number of dwellings demolished by informal action	5
Number demolished under demolition orders	9

Closing Orders etc.

Number of dwellings in respect of which or part of which closing orders were made	2
Undertakings accepted not to re-let unfit houses	2

Rehousing

Number of families rehoused from unfit houses	2
---	---

Inspections

Number of houses inspected	233
----------------------------	-----

Caravans

Number of sites licensed (Individual, Residential, Holiday)	18
Number of inspections	79
Number of caravans on sites:	
(a) for Holiday use	330
(b) for Residential use	285
(c) for Touring use	21

Disinfection etc.

Number of premises disinfected	-
Number of premises disinfested	3

WATER SAMPLING

Number of samples

(a) Mains Supplies

Deben R.D. Eastern Area (Pettistree Bores)	5
S.W. Area (Tuddenham Springs and Bores mixed)	21
N. Regional (Tuddenham Bores)	6
Woodbridge	2
Felixstowe	10
	<hr/> 44

(b) Private Supplies examined

Repeat Samples	61
	77
	<hr/> 138

Results of Analyses

Bacteriological Examination

(a) Samples from Mains Supplies

Satisfactory	43
Unsatisfactory	1
	<hr/> 44

(b) Private Supplies

Satisfactory	82
Unsatisfactory	56
	<hr/> 138

Nitrate and Bacteriological Examination

Total number of supplies sampled	23
Satisfactory Bacteriologically and Nitrate	15 (65.22%)
Unsatisfactory Bacteriologically and Nitrate	2 (8.69%)
Unsatisfactory Bacteriologically only	5 (21.74%)
Unsatisfactory Nitrate only	1 (4.35%)

Safe Nitrate 20 (87%)

Unsafe Nitrate 3 (13%)

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcase and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	381	-	-	157	695
Number inspected	381	-	-	157	695
Whole carcasses condemned:					
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes	1	-	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned:					
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	6
Other causes	57	-	-	4	172

Method of disposal of condemned meat: Industrial Processing

Total inspections for five years: 71,475

<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
20,259	20,569	20,176	9,238	1,233

Unsound Food surrendered or Condemned

Item	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
Meat at Slaughterhouses		19	28
Canned Meats		3	15
Fish (fresh)		2	16
Cheese			1
Total:	1	4	60

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Table A

Registrations and General Inspections

	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	4	23	15
Retail shops	8	66	66
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	3	-
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	13	13
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Totals:	13	106	95

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises 132

Table C

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	193
Retail shops	195
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	10
Catering establishments open to the public	82
Canteens	12
Fuel storage depots	2
Total:	494
Total Males:	245
Total Females:	249

Table F

Inspectors

Number of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	3
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Notices	
Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	4	1	-
Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	89	91	13	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	28	19	-	-
Totals:	122	114	14	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (s.7)					
(a) Insufficient	13	11	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	14	12	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACTOUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	Section 133		Section 134		
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Making Apparel) etc.	9	-	-	-	-	-
) Clean-						
) ing	-	-	-	-	-	-
) and						
) Washing						
Other Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	9	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,364	16
Number infested by (i) Rats	1,005	16
(ii) Mice	24	None
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	536	27
Number infested by (i) Rats	335	8
(ii) Mice	None	None

Summary of visits made by Public Health Inspectors.

Infectious disease	2,277
Drainage	660
Houses inspected	233
Revisits and miscellaneous visits other than inspections	212
Housing - General survey	608
Food premises	345
Food Hygiene (Mobile shops & delivery vehicles)	38
Meat Inspection	200
Water supply	308
Refuse collection and disposal	283
Nuisances	224
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	132
Factories Act	114
Caravans and sites	79
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	57
Petroleum Spirit Regulations	57
Visits with students	49
Noise Abatement	43
Animal Boarding Establishments	30
Verminous premises	17
Agriculture, Health, Safety & Welfare Provisions	3
Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	1

Total: 5,970

